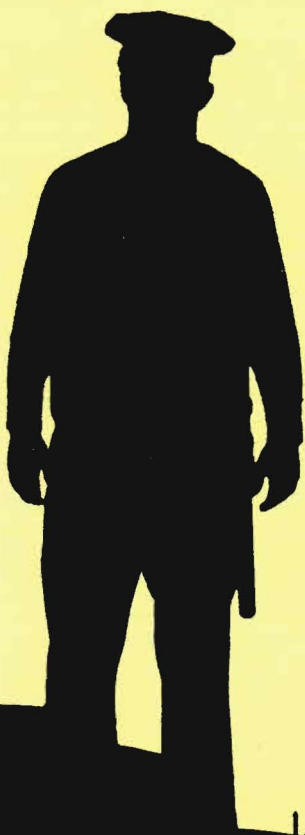


*"to protect  
and to serve"*



## TO PROTECT AND TO SERVE

In 1776 our American Declaration of Independence proclaimed a new era in man's eternal struggle for freedom, declaring that all men have the God-given right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It was to secure the protection of these God-given rights that our founding fathers, men of wisdom and foresight, established these United States of America as a limited Constitutional Republic. A system of law and order to protect every man's rights was thus firmly established and the story of America's expansion westward unfolded only as rapidly as the protection for these rights could be extended. In those early days of the settling of new areas there was no problem of public apathy, for the pioneers who pushed westward enjoyed the God-given rights to life, liberty and property only when they were willing and able to protect them. The protection they afforded themselves and their families was direct, but not always adequate, so with the establishing of frontier towns came the era of the legendary frontier lawmen, such as Wyatt Earp, Wild Bill Hickock, Pat Garrett and many others — men who forever left their mark on the pages of history. But man's enjoyment of his God-given rights to life, liberty and property became a reality in the West only after an orderly society was established.

Today in America it is the local law enforcement agencies, established, maintained and controlled at the community level, which provide the bulwark of protection for our rights and property. The men and women who make up our local police forces are hand-picked and carefully screened — the best-trained, most qualified people available. They are respected and trusted by the law-abiding citizen for he knows that they are also his neighbors and fellow citizens, dedicated to this oath which demands the extraordinary, To Protect And To Serve.

History shows that when respect for law and order breaks down, the stability and safety of the entire civilization is in peril. Today, many Americans are speaking out and showing their concern, for they are genuinely alarmed with the turn of events in recent years. While Americans were enjoying even greater material abundance than ever before, the crime rate in America just since 1960 increased by 47 percent — six times the rate of our national population growth.<sup>1</sup> The number of murders, rapes, robberies and assaults increased at a shocking rate and a sober, serious look at the statistics gives support to warnings such as this:

"There is a national crisis in crime, . . . this country is in real trouble." Harry Taylor, Assistant Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department.<sup>2</sup>

and this:

"Crime looms as a clear and present danger to the existence of organized society. . . ." Evelle J. Younger, District Attorney, Los Angeles County.<sup>3</sup>

This orgy of lawlessness is visible to anyone. Our daily newspaper headlines tell of the mounting wave of crime and rioting that is sweeping across the land. In the Watts area of Los Angeles, 13,900 National Guardsmen, 934 policemen and 719 Sheriff's officers were required to put an end to those bloody riotous days and nights in August, 1965.<sup>4</sup> During a brief 20-day period in July, 1966, Cleveland was under a virtual state of siege as looters, arsonists and snipers battled local police with four persons killed and 46 injured. Chicago experienced three terror-filled days and nights of bloody rioting that ended in two deaths and 60 persons injured. Outbreaks of violence and rioting also occurred in San Francisco; Jacksonville, Florida; New York City; South Bend, Indiana; Philadelphia; Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Nebraska and many other cities.<sup>5</sup>

Senseless violence and civil disobedience run rampant, as hoodlums and punks prowl streets, alleys and parks, making the streets of most American cities unsafe for the law-abiding citizen. American youths, misled and con-

fused by an "obey only the laws you like" philosophy, break the law just for kicks and further fan these flames of turmoil.

Manning the front lines of defense against this tide of lawlessness is the local law enforcement officer, entrusted with the responsibility of protecting life and property. In addition to the normal hazards of his chosen profession, he today finds himself under constant criticism and severely handicapped, for in case after case, the courts are imposing crippling restrictions on law enforcement agencies — in effect tying the hands of the police — and this in the face of a runaway crime rate. As in the Escobedo case, court rulings have forced the release, on mere technicalities, of criminals who have confessed their guilt. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, said recently:

"There is too much concern (in this country) . . . for the 'rights' of an individual who commits a crime. I think he is entitled to his (legal rights), but I think the citizens of this country ought to be able to walk all the streets of our cities without being mugged, raped, or robbed."<sup>6</sup> He concluded that this is impossible today!

When Orlando W. Wilson, Chicago's Superintendent of Police, was asked, "Are court rulings handicapping police seriously in enforcing the law?", he answered:

"In my judgment, YES!"<sup>7</sup>

It has almost become safer to be a criminal than a law-abiding citizen, due in part to the courts' search for error rather than justice. A spirit of lawlessness and contempt for law is the growing result and this lawless spirit seems to be spreading.

What is happening? Is this outbreak of lawlessness planned? More Americans are demanding to know and those who care enough to look are finding some disturbing answers.

In Cleveland, Ohio the Grand Jury investigating the recent seige of destruction in their city concluded that the violence was ". . . organized and exploited (by) trained and disciplined professionals . . . (aided by) misguided people, many of whom are avowed believers in violence and extremism, and some of whom are either members of or officers in the Communist Party."<sup>8</sup>

Congressman William Cramer, of Florida, stated that the evidence clearly shows:

". . . this violence is the work, in part, of well trained, outside agitators who come into these communities for the express purpose of inciting violent civil disobedience."<sup>9</sup>

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty claims that Communists were instrumental in igniting the bloody 1965 Watts riots. He also issued this warning:

". . . we face urban guerilla warfare, an absolute plan to burn and sack the city."<sup>10</sup>

Mayor Yorty's warning was substantiated by Michael Laski, an admitted member of and spokesman for the Communist Party in the Los Angeles area. This notorious radical blatantly boasted to his followers:

"The Party is presently engaged in the formation of People's Armed Defense Groups in the Watts District of Los Angeles . . . We have been operating and agitating openly in Watts for the past three years."<sup>11</sup>

William Epton, an organizer and spokesman for the Red Chinese orientated Progressive Labor Party, shouted forth this threat just hours before the 1965 Harlem riots began:

"(we must) smash this state completely and totally . . . We're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges . . . We'll organize our own militia and our own army."<sup>12</sup>

Detailed instructions on how to make and use gasoline firebombs (Molotov cocktails) against the police are given in a pamphlet distributed by the 1,200 strong radical group known as the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).<sup>13</sup>

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman of the Student Non-

violent Coordinating Committee, has added to these exhortations to violence with statements such as:

"... this is the richest country in the world, and (Negroes) want to share in the wealth. And the feeling ... is that if (Negroes) cannot enjoy part of that dream, they're going to burn the country down."<sup>14</sup>

Hardy Fry, a Carmichael field secretary, warned:

"I don't know the Lord's Prayer any more. I've got me a new prayer now — and it shoots six shots."<sup>15</sup>

Even the Chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Rights, William Booth, has joined in the cry for violence with these words:

"... if the people aren't getting what they need they should go out and take it."<sup>16</sup>

Allowing rabble rousers such as Booth, Fry, Carmichael, Epton and Laski the right to make inflammatory statements is the price that Americans willingly pay to preserve freedom of speech.

But many Americans are concerned over the inflammatory statements being made by some of our national leaders in politics, in civil rights and in religion, that seem to have added fuel to this lawless mood that is sweeping across the land. President Lyndon Johnson, in language usually used by Castros, Khrushchevs and Mao Tse Tungs, told a group of students:

"I am proud this morning to salute you as fellow revolutionaries."

To insure that his words were properly interpreted, he added:

"I hope that you ... will go out into the hinterland and ROUSE THE MASSES and blow the bugles and tell them that the hour has arrived and their day is here; that we are on the march against the ancient enemies and we are going to be successful."<sup>17</sup>

The Vice President of the United States, Hubert Humphrey, when recently asked what he would do if he lived in the slums, answered:

"I think you'd have more trouble than you have had already, because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt ..."<sup>18</sup>

The late Adlai E. Stevenson, during a commencement address at Colby College in 1964, actually praised the students' participation in this spirit of lawlessness with these words:

"... even a jail sentence is no longer a dishonor but a proud achievement."<sup>19</sup>

While we find some clergymen in the sit-ins, the lay-ins and the marches, taking part in what they call religious "activism," many others are preaching disrespect for the law from their pulpits and encouraging attacks on law and order throughout their communities. The January 23, 1967 issue of U.S. News and World Report revealed that:

"On January 9, it was announced in New York that Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen had invited Saul D. Alinsky, self-styled 'professional radical,' to help organize slum dwellers for rent strikes, picketing, sit-ins and political agitation as he has in Chicago, Rochester, Detroit and other big cities at the behest of religious leaders."<sup>20</sup>

Charles E. Whittaker, for five years a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, sounded this alarm to all who value their God-given rights to life, liberty and property:

"The pattern of forcing demands by mass or mob actions, outside the law and the courts, has proved — as certainly we should have expected — to be tailor-made for infiltration, use, and take-over by rabble rousers and Communists who are avowedly bent on the breakdown of law, order, and morality of our society, and, hence, on its own destruction."<sup>21</sup>

The documentary film, "The Berkeley Revolution," showed that many of America's college youth have been infected with this disrespect for law, local law enforcement officials and the property of others, for this plague of

lawlessness seems to have invaded many of our nation's college campuses. Most Americans are shocked to learn the depth and extent of this penetration and even the most knowledgeable Americans were amazed to discover the University of California at Davis is now giving academic credit for a course which invites students to observe or join in marches and demonstrations.<sup>22</sup>

Dr. Max Rafferty, California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, speaking out about the shocking and disgusting activities occurring on the University Campus at Berkeley, said:

"Demonstrations there provided a vehicle for infiltration by rabble rousers, red-hots and Communists and resulted in assaults, kidnappings, and imprisonment of police officers, the commandeering of public-address systems, and their use in spewing over the campus the most filthy four-letter words, and the general breakdown of law and order."<sup>23</sup>

Such activities are becoming increasingly widespread. In the May 10, 1965 issue of U.S. News and World Report, Dr. James M. Nabrit, President of Howard University, the scene of recent campus turmoil, reported that he had seen known Communists passing out pamphlets and helping to deliver placards to pickets on and about his campus. Even the normally scholarly atmosphere at the University of Wisconsin has been shattered. An Associated Press report noted that just prior to a siege of campus demonstrations a student leader at the University of Wisconsin had openly urged that:

"The students should ban together to bring down the Government by any means."<sup>24</sup>

The rise in lawlessness is not surprising for when leaders and rabble rousers alike issue continuing preachments to defy the law — surely lawlessness must follow. Amazing as it may seem, we not only tolerate this lawlessness, but have encouraged it by honoring some of the so-called leaders who advocate obeying only the laws we like.

Martin Luther King is the most blatant example of this. His non-violent movement seems to breed violence wherever he goes, but the Nobel Committee awarded him its highest prize for — of all things — his contributions to peace. Another is Robert F. Kennedy, Senator from New York. Commenting on the Watts riots, he said, in effect there is no point in telling Negroes to obey the law when many of them feel the law is their enemy.<sup>25</sup>

Such irresponsible statements must invariably lead some people into conflict with the police and the cry of "police brutality" seems always to rise from these clashes between the lawless and the law. The late Chief William Parker called this cry of police brutality a vicious canard to cover lawless activities, . . . and part of an attempt to try and find someone else to blame for their crimes. Chief Parker warned:

"If the American people continue to buy this canard, they are going to lose their security. Our international enemies won't have to worry — we will defeat ourselves, internally."<sup>26</sup>

With the cry of "police brutality" being heard so often, we might ask, just what is police brutality? When does state and federal law recognize police brutality?

Simply, police brutality results whenever unnecessary and excessive force is used by a Police Officer, for unnecessary force is punishment, a right reserved by the courts. In every large city, police files bulge with charges of "brutality." Where no force of any kind was used, the agitators claim "verbal brutality," which usually means stern language or hard stares by policemen. In many of these cases, those complaining about verbal brutality do not object to what the Police Officer said — it was the way he said it. Common are brutality charges by sit-ins and lay-down demonstrators who say they are not hauled away "gracefully" enough. Charges of police brutality are shouted regularly from street corners during demonstrations to arouse



gullible citizens without having to face investigation. Atlanta Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins pointed out:

"The charge of police brutality is as old as law enforcement. A prisoner's best defense often is to accuse the arresting officer of brutality."<sup>27</sup>

Between mid-1964 and mid-1965, 1,700 police brutality complaints were examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But their investigation revealed that the Police Officer was convicted of the alleged misconduct in only 5 cases.<sup>28</sup>

Although only a small percentage of the police brutality charges are legally valid, even the unfounded charges are very serious. A feature article in the September 6, 1965 issue of U.S. News and World Report disclosed that Charles E. Moore, an official of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, had testified before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that unfounded charges of police brutality were a classic example of the Communist technique to "... destroy the public confidence in the police (and) when you destroy the symbol of authority and of the laws you bring about anarchy." J. Edgar Hoover also warned:

"If we destroy the integrity, the effectiveness of our local law-enforcement agencies, whence do we turn for protection from the evil forces which stand ever ready to devour us? Our nation depends upon the sanctity of its local police agencies. We cannot afford their destruction, their weakening through unreal, unfounded charges."<sup>29</sup>

It is obvious that unarmed policemen could be of very limited help in protecting the citizen and his family from those who live outside the law. But Howard Moore, an official of the American Civil Liberties Union and also general counsel for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, a group always in the forefront among the advocates of so-called civil disobedience, has demanded the disarming of all local police.<sup>30</sup>

Others exert their efforts on seemingly less radical programs, such as pushing for the establishment of civilian police review boards, supposedly objective outside agencies to pass judgment on complaints against the police. They argue people would have more confidence if an outside agency conducted police brutality hearings. But the experience of Rochester, New York and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; two cities who have police review boards, indicates that this is not so. Their experience has shown that these boards have done little — or nothing — to reduce the hostility toward police, for both places have seen rioting in the streets since the establishment of review boards.

There is another side to the police review board issue, and it has very serious implications. George Putnam, the noted T.V. commentator, puts it this way:

"Let's face it, the deadening of police effectiveness is an essential part of the communist dogma. Attempts to superimpose over the police departments of our nation such police review boards would, in effect, put a bounty on each police officer's head and would have him a target of irresponsible complaints."<sup>31</sup>

Chicago Police Superintendent Wilson, when asked if a civilian review board would be of benefit in cases where police brutality is charged, replied:

"I think it would destroy discipline in the Chicago Police Department if we had one."<sup>32</sup>

Most law enforcement authorities agree that civilian review boards do destroy discipline, morale and police dignity.

In defense against the rising cries of police brutality, most major police departments have set up special internal branches, whose principal responsibility is to investigate all complaints against the police. Investigations made by these special branches are very thorough, and if a charge of misconduct is substantiated, the department is far from lenient with the offending officer.

Mr. W. Cleon Skousen, former FBI official and Police Chief of Salt Lake City, is one of America's foremost auth-

orities on police procedures. He has on many occasions exposed the false claim that the citizen has no recourse against an offending police officer. Mr. Skousen points out that any private citizen may go to the local chief of police, the local city council or the mayor with his complaint of misconduct. He can even file criminal charges against the officer or officers involved with the City Attorney, the local District Attorney or the U.S. Department of Justice Attorney. If none of these give satisfactory results, he can go to the local Grand Jury or directly to the FBI with his charges.<sup>33</sup>

While an impartial review of the facts clearly shows that police brutality charges are generally unfounded and that every citizen has adequate means to insure that his complaint is properly dealt with, the facts seem to support the contention that "people brutality" against the police officer is a real and fast-growing problem. Since 1960, the number of policemen murdered annually in the line of duty has doubled and one out of every 10 policemen in the country are assaulted every year.<sup>34</sup>

In an attempt to put a halt to this intolerable rise in violence against police officers in California, the crime of battery against a police officer was recently changed from a misdemeanor to a felony offense. In the first 5 months after the penalty was increased, 129 persons were arrested for actual physical assault and battery of policemen.<sup>35</sup>

Local law enforcement agencies in most communities are under-manned and urgently need additional personnel to provide the citizen and his property the protection to which he is entitled. Although the men and women who serve in our nation's local law enforcement agencies are daily subjected to increasing physical threats and verbal abuse, they continue to man the front line of our protection and their high standards and record of dedication is outstanding. A recent City of Los Angeles report disclosed that in 1964, of the 4,816 applicants for the position of policeman, only 309 men and 16 women could meet the high mental, moral, psychological and physical requirements necessary to graduate from the Police Academy.<sup>36</sup> Typical of their high calibre is the Los Angeles police officer who, in April of 1965, disregarded his own personal safety to enter an apartment building which was engulfed in flames. Forced to his hands and knees by intense heat and flames, the officer rescued a woman and her baby — then returned three more times to make certain all the occupants were safe. Such police officers do not expect any special rewards for their actions, for protecting their fellow citizens' lives and property is their chosen task.

But the increasing attacks on the integrity of local police agencies are making it more difficult to find enough citizens of this high calibre who are willing to serve in our nation's local law enforcement agencies. If this trend continues, local police agencies will not have a sufficient number of police officers to curb the rise of crime and violence in our country and total anarchy will be the eventual result.

The question is, what can be done to stem this national crime wave? A demand for more police is heard everywhere. Some call for "better trained" police or even suggest the establishment of a national police force directed from Washington, D.C. by yet another swarm of unelected, politically appointed bureaucrats.

But the solution to our national crime problem lies deeper and the final answer is not to be found in more police, better trained police or even in better courts. The deadly and paralyzing attitude of public apathy and indifference must change, and more Americans must take an active interest and part in insuring the preservation of this great nation.

Moral values must be strengthened and respect for the rights and property of others must be re-established. It is also vitally important that further deterioration in family life be combatted, for, as Police Inspector Taylor of New

York City observed:

"... there seems to be, increasingly, a lack of parental supervision. There's a chain reaction. Disrespect for parents results in disrespect for policemen and the law generally. That disrespect often turns into actual enmity."<sup>37</sup>

All peaceful, law-abiding citizens must unite in demanding respect for our nation's law and insist that our elected representatives fulfill their principal duty — the protecting of people against lawless invasions of person and property. All citizens should be urged to show their belief in and their support of our local police and to insist that these local law enforcement agencies remain established, supported and controlled at the community level. Each of us can do our part by reaffirming and displaying in our everyday lives, our belief in the fundamental right to life, liberty and property for every American, regardless of his race, color or creed.

For when the rights of every man are secure, men and women of good will can work toward resolving the issues that divide us, in the orderly fashion of a civilized society; and the people of our great nation can live together in peace and harmony, free to enjoy the enormous bounty of individual freedom and property that God has bestowed upon us.

### FOOTNOTES

1. FBI statistics, U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 1, 1966, Pg. 46.
2. U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 1, 1966, Pg. 46.
3. Ibid. Pg. 46.
4. Los Angeles Police Department 1965 Annual Report, Pg. 23.
5. U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 8, 1966, Pg. 39.
6. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Sept. 1966, Pg. 13.
7. Interview with Orlando W. Wilson, U.S. News and World Report, August 1, 1966, Pg. 52.
8. Cleveland, Ohio Grand Jury statement, National Review, Sept. 20, 1966, Pg. 934.
9. Congressman William Cramer (R., Fla.), Ibid, Pg. 934.
10. Mayor Sam Yorty, Ibid., Pg. 934.
11. Michael Laski news conference, Ibid, Pg. 935.
12. William Epton, Ibid, Pg. 935.
13. Ibid, Pg. 935.
14. National Guardian, June 4, 1966, reported in U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 8, 1966, Pgs. 40-41.
15. Hardy Fry statement, July 25, 1966 during march in Brownsville, Tenn., reported in U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 8, 1966, Pg. 41.
16. William Booth statement, NAACP convention July 5, 1966, Ibid, Pg. 41.
17. Lyndon Johnson White House speech, Aug. 3, 1965, Ibid, Pg. 40.
18. Hubert Humphrey speech, New Orleans, July 18, 1966, Ibid, Pg. 40.
19. Adlai Stevenson speech, Colby College, June 7, 1964, reported in New York Times, June 8, 1964, Pg. 22.
20. U.S. News and World Report, Jan. 23, 1967, Pg. 68.
21. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Sept. 1966, Pg. 11.
22. The Sacramento Union, Friday, Jan. 13, 1967, Pg. 1.
23. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Sept. 1966, Pgs. 11-12.
24. Associated Press Dispatch, Wed., May 19, 1965, reported in FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Sept. 1966, Pg. 12.
25. Robert F. Kennedy statement, Dallas Morning News, Aug. 20, 1965.
26. Interview, U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 30, 1965, Pg. 23.
27. Article in Atlanta, Ga. Journal & Constitution, July 10, 1966, reprinted in U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 8, 1966, Pg. 43.
28. U.S. Dept. of Justice statistics, U.S. News and World Report, Sept. 6, 1965, Pg. 39.
29. U.S. News and World Report, Sept. 27, 1965, Pg. 119.
30. Article in Atlanta, Ga. Journal & Constitution, July 10, 1966, reprinted in U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 8, 1966, Pg. 43.
31. George Putnam News Report, Station KTTV, Los Angeles, California, June 5, 1964, reprinted in June 1964 FI-PO News.
32. Interview, U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 1, 1966, Pg. 52.
33. The Communist Attack on U.S. Police, W. Cleon Skousen, 1966 Ensign Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
34. FBI statistics, U.S. News and World Report, Sept. 6, 1965, Pg. 39.
35. Attacks on L.A. Police Officers, published by Los Angeles Police Department, April 18, 1966.
36. Los Angeles Police Department 1964 Annual Report.
37. U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 1, 1966, Pg. 47.

This is the script of a 27-minute full-color  
35mm sound filmstrip.

Available from:

**Publius & Associates**

**9929 Las Tunas Drive**

**Temple City, California 91780**

Prices for additional copies of this script:

**10/\$1 — 100/\$6 — 500/\$25**